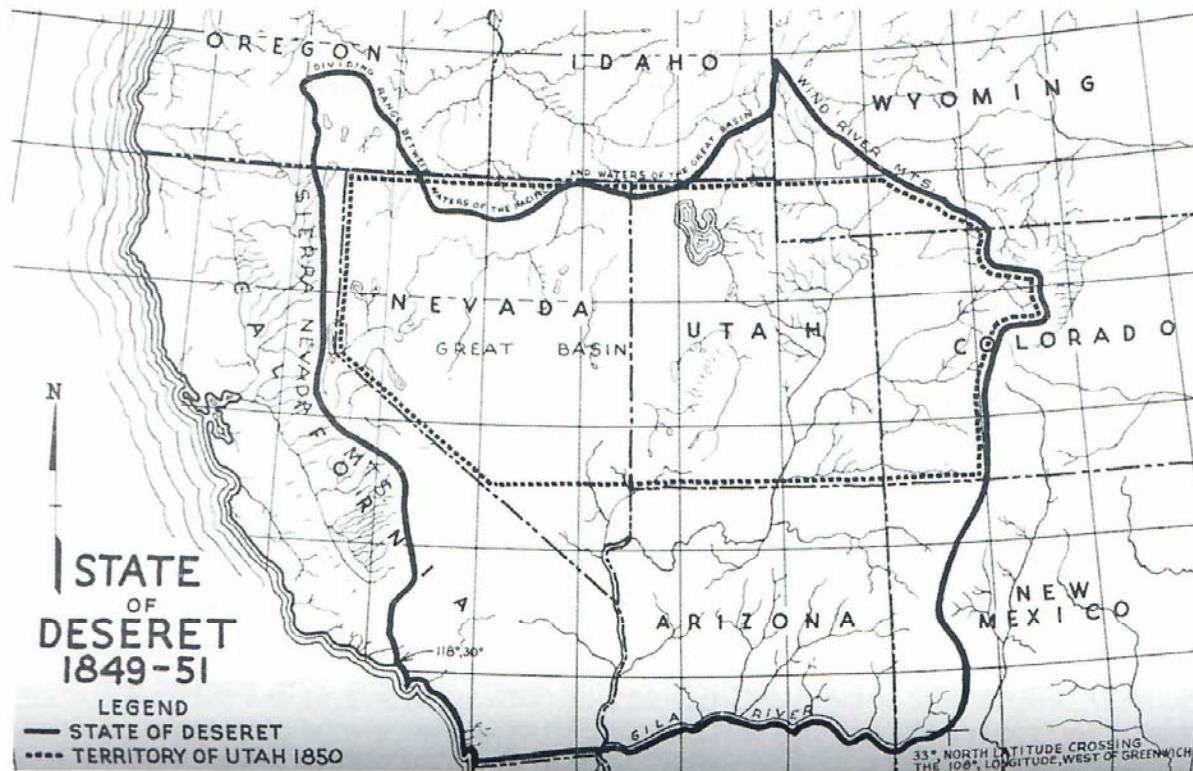


UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



A map of the proposed State of Deseret and the original boundaries of Utah Territory, 1849-1851. Compiled by E. R. Varner, 1940, from the 1848 map by Charles Preuss and other original sources. Originally published in *Utah Historical Quarterly*, vol. 8.

The
Mint
Master

October 2022
Volume 70 Issue 10



UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — October 2022

Mike Rek

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Nothing received by the 26th of the month deadline.

*******Announcement*******

There will be a special “Youth Table” at the October coin show!

This will be courtesy of Dave Andrras. There will be both Cent and Nickel folders with loose coins for the youth to fill holes in these folders.

There is no fee for the youth to participate.

Contents & Agenda For October 11, 2022

Greetings - Mike Rek	Reconstruction Article	4-15
Mini Exhibit - TBA	ANA Report	17-18
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Jan Reninger	Coin Show Display Info	24
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Meeting October 11, 2022 at 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center - 2530 South 500 East, Salt Lake City

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Selected Highlights from The Bender Family Collection, Part II



1867 Rays Nickel
PR65 PCGS. CAC



1796 JR-4 Dime
MS66+ PCGS. CAC



1798/97 JR-1 Dime
MS65+ PCGS. CAC



1830 Capped Bust Dime
MS67+ PCGS. CAC



1831 Capped Bust Dime
MS67+ PCGS. CAC



1839-O No Drapery Dime
MS67+ PCGS. CAC



1853 Arrows Dime
MS66 PCGS



1855-S Three Dollar
PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC
Branch Mint Proof



1870-S Half Dime
MS64 PCGS. CAC
The Only Known Example



1875 Three Dollar
PR65 Deep Cameo
PCGS. CAC



1883 Three Dollar
PR67 Deep Cameo
PCGS. CAC



1826 BD-1 Five Dollar
MS62 PCGS. Gold CAC

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Reconstruction Story

Rick Snow

#

#

The following article is being reprinted with the permission of Rick Snow which was part of the August 2022 “Longacre’s Ledger.” This is the official publication of “The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors’ Society.” Rick Snow is the editor of their publication and also an author and dealer specializing in Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents. He authored the 900 page 2-volume attribution guide for these coins which are commonly referred to as “Snow” varieties in auctions and the numismatic industry.

Information about this club and be found at www.fly-inclub.org

Longacre’s Ledger

The Journal of The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors’ Society
Volume 33.2, Issue 115 www.fly-inclub.org August 2022



I personally want to thank Rick Snow for this outstanding article which was partially the basis for my talk last month at our UNS meeting regarding how history affects not only coin mintages but also their survival and rarity.



How Many 1856 Flying Eagles in the Top Grades?
Greg Slaughter



Money in America during the Reconstruction Era: 1866-1877
By Richard Snow



1856 Flying Eagle: Conditional and Absolute Rarity
Greg Slaughter



Ultra Gem 1902 Indian Cent sell for an Awe-Inspiring \$144,000
By Richard Snow

Money in America during the Reconstruction Era: 1866-1877

By Richard Snow

I have been periodically following the history of the United States and the evolution of its money with a particular eye on the cent by looking back 150 years since about 2003. It was fascinating thinking about what was happening back then in somewhat of a real time study. In 2003, I followed events that were happening around 1853. This study was published in *The Numismatist* in April 2013 as "On The Verge of Change: 1848-1855." This article won the Olga and Wayte Raymond award as best article for that year.

I studied and followed events that brought about the Civil War from 1856 to 1860 and incorporated this into my book, "The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide." During the sesquicentennial of that war 2011 - 2015, I followed the events on a nearly daily basis. This time-traveling through history in my mind brought me to write an article in the December 2013 *Longacre's Ledger* (Issue 23.3 89) about the events leading up to the adoption of the bronze cent in 1864. Now, nearly nine years later, it is interesting to see how the times have changed since the events of 1863-64. Now, writing in 2022, the 150 year marker now falls on 1872, a pivotal time in American history being in the middle of what is known as the

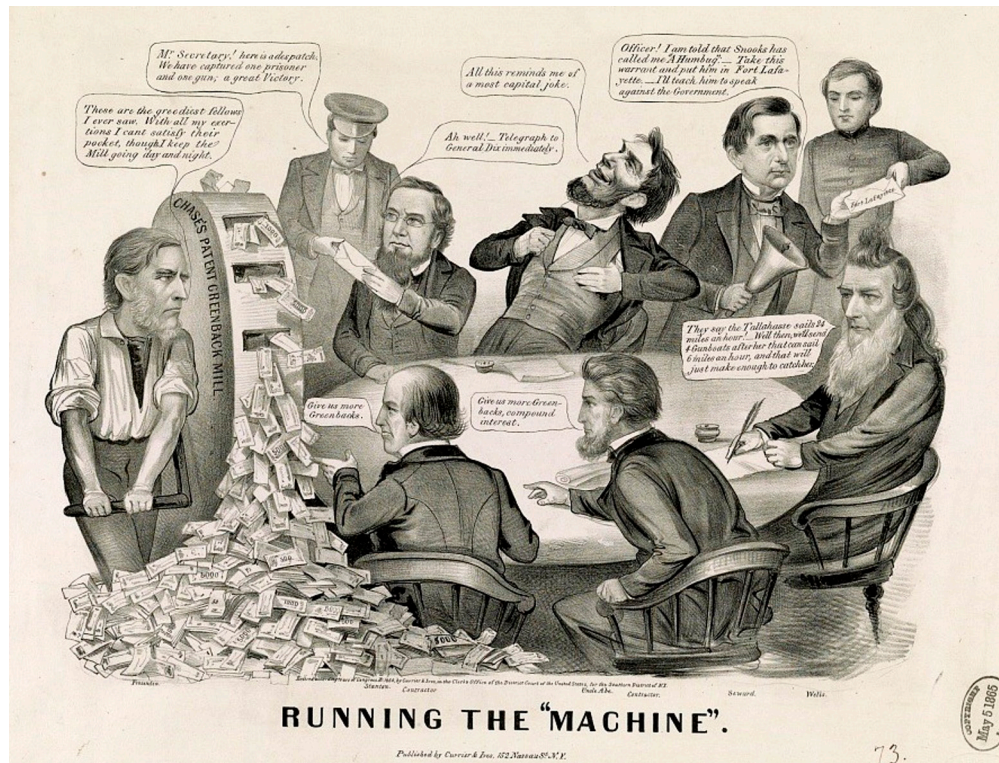
Reconstruction era, which is the tumultuous time between the end of the Civil War and the Compromise of 1877. The money of our country changed as dramatically as the nation did during this period. In addition to having to reform as a single country, it also had to bring back a stable currency and coinage system.

To begin, I'll give a brief summary of what the people of the era had gone through. In 1864, the Civil War was still taking the lives of thousands of young men on both sides of the fight. It was in fact the worst year of the war in terms of lives lost. Ulysses S. Grant was elevated to Lieutenant General, a rank previously only given to George Washington. President Lincoln wished only to be kept informed of his general's plans and made it clear that Grant had his full support in all endeavors.

The Confederacy had elevated its General, Robert E. Lee as well. His word and orders carried such weight that he was the de-facto head of the Confederacy in all military matters.

Throughout the year, their armies fought each other with ruthlessness never seen before, or since. With each battle, their war-weary public wondered when it all would end.

The North held its election in November, the



Cartoon Criticizing the Greenback as "Chase's Patent Currency"

first and only time such an event was held during a Civil War. Lincoln, known today as the father of the Republican party, ran as a representative of the National Union party, which was a temporary name change made to attract voters of all parties who desired to see the Union restored.

The convention even went so far as to choose a Democrat, Andrew Johnson, as the Vice Presidential candidate, dropping Hannibal Hamlin. The Democratic ticket had General George McClellan who promised to end the war by a making a deal with the South. Lincoln said that if he lost, he would prosecute the war to a speedy end to save the Union, as it would not be saved by his opponent.

Money at the End of the Civil War

The currency situation was a mess. Gold and silver coins were not seen in circulation. Even the nickel cent was removed from circulation due to its

hard money feel. Nickel was by no means a precious metal, but to get them at all, you had to pay a premium of as much as 20%. The bronze cent, made to replace the privately made token coinage that had sprung up in the northern cities, began to be issued in mid-1864. Along with a law prohibiting the issuance of private tokens as currency, these coins began to be found in circulation. A new two cent coin was also authorized to quickly ramp up the amount of low-value coins available.

Currency bills in 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢ denominations were used in place of the missing silver coinage. The first fractional notes were issued for seven months between August 1862 and May 1863 and were called Postage Currency. They had images of stamps



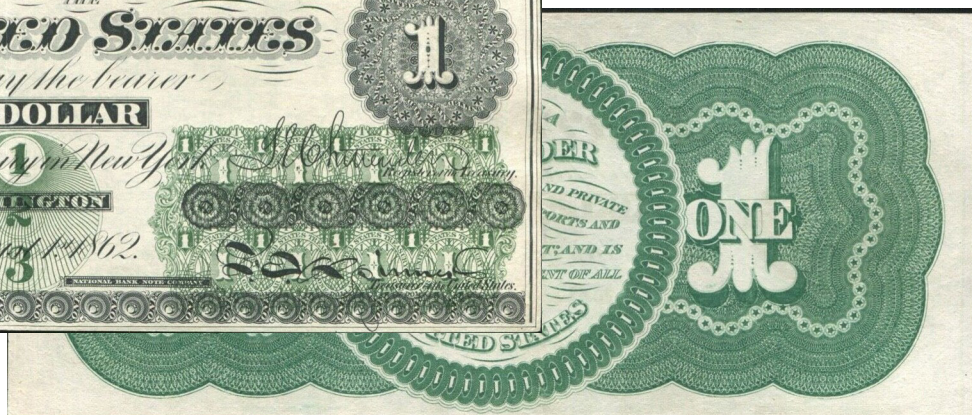
Civil War tokens and a Copper-nickel cent



Bronze cent



*50¢ Fractional Currency Note
First Issue, August 1862*



The Greenback - 1862 \$1 Legal Tender Note, Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase is featured on the Front



on them. When coinage disappeared in mid-1862 it was allowed that stamps could be used as currency. Single stamps soon found their way into merchant's cash registers and this created its own mess. As a quick fix, the Government issued these small denomination

notes depicting stamps.

Additional issues of fractional currency were issued in March 1863 and the stamp motif was replaced by images of Washington.

To help fund the war effort, the North issued notes of higher denominations that would be come to be called Greenbacks, due to the green color ink on their back. In March 1862, denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20 were printed. In August 1862, \$1 and \$2 notes were printed. In March of 1863, higher denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 were printed. The Greenback currency was not backed by anything except the full faith of the Government. As such its value fell as the war slogged on. In 1864 the value of the Greenback rose and fell as the outlook of a Northern win rose and fell.

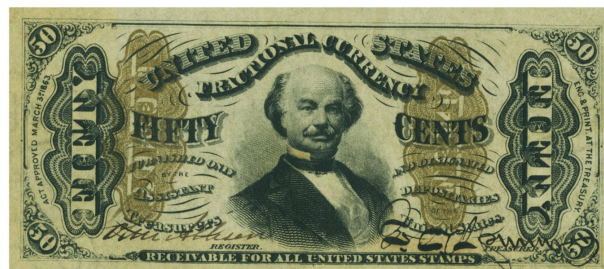
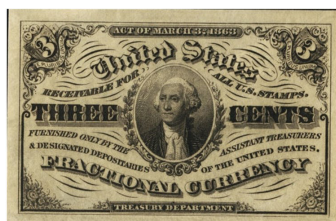
Near the end of 1863, for example, the value of the Greenback was around 70¢ to the gold dollar. This was after the capture of Chattanooga by Grant in November. In 1864, the slog of the war and the endless casualties caused the value to drop to around 40¢.

On July 1, 1864, Samuel Chase resigned as Treasury Secretary, causing the price of the greenback to drop again to 40¢. His replacement was William Fessenden. The value of the Greenback to gold also became a barometer on Lincoln's chance of re-election in November. It didn't look good. In September 1864, General William T. Sherman captured Atlanta and the value of the Greenback soared from 39¢ to 42¢. It was enough to get Lincoln over the election with a win. However, the wisdom of the day was that Lincoln's election would hurt the chances of Greenback redemption, so the value fell again.

Nickel coins

An up and coming industrialist, Joseph Wharton had purchased the defunct Gap Nickel mine in 1863 in the hopes of furnishing the Mint with nickel for its cents. The demise of the nickel cent in 1864 halted those plans, but that action prompted Wharton to act in a more political action to expand nickel in the currency system. The universal hatred of the fractional currency would help him build a customer base for his nickel.

Mint Director James Pollock had been opposed to using nickel in coinage, calling it "Slumpy." Pollock's friend in Congress, William Kasson, was Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Coinage and he was also opposed to using nickel in coinage. Wharton had gained some key allies in Washington, among them was Treasury Secretary Chase. Prior to leaving office in July 1864, Chase was able to sway Kasson and Pollock to change their outlook on nickel.



Fractional Currency - Third Issue, December 1864

What was proposed was what Wharton called Postage Currency in the denomination of 3¢. These would be made out of nickel and copper in a ratio of 25% nickel and 75% copper. Of course, the Mint was already striking 3¢ coins in silver, but they had not been seen in circulation since the start of the war.

The last day of the legislative year was on March 3rd, 1865. Lincoln would be inaugurated for his second term the next day at noon. Bills creating the Freedman's Bureau were adopted. The use of IN GOD WE TRUST on certain coins was adopted. The rush was on to get bills passed. In this mix was the bill authorizing the 3¢ nickel. This bill lowered the legal tender limits for the 1¢ and 2¢ coins to only four cents. The legal tender limit for the three-cent coin would be sixty cents. The coins were to be paid out to replace the three-cent Fractional Currency note issued only three months earlier.

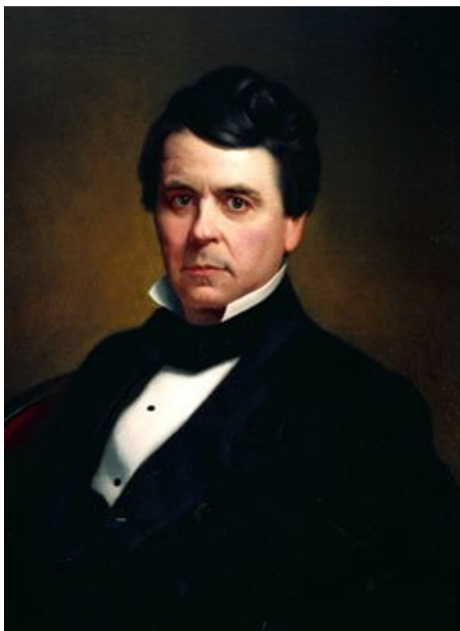
The bill passed the House in the evening of March 3rd. It was then presented to the Senate on the morning of the 4th amidst debate and actions on other bills as well as the proceedings outside on the portico getting ready for Lincoln's arrival amidst a light drizzling rain. Lincoln signed it with a stack of other bills just minutes before the inauguration.

After the election another printing of Fractional Currency was issued. Some of these new notes featured current office holders! The images of Spencer Clark, the Director of the Currency Bureau was on

the 5¢ note, William Fessenden, the Treasury Secretary, was on the 25¢ note and Francis Spinner, the Treasurer, was on the 50¢ note.

In the first months after the change to the bronze cent, relatively large mintages were made and they began to fill the cash registers of the country with coins again. The fractional notes and Greenbacks were the only other money circulating. The silver coins were hidden in hoards as they were worth a premium and no one would give them up unless they had to.

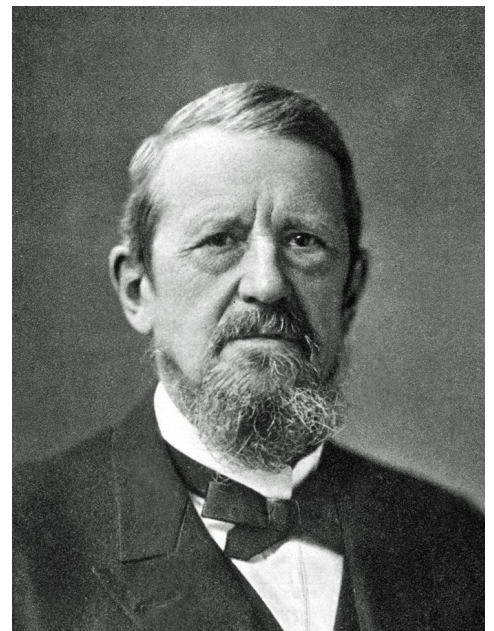
When the war drew to a close in April 1865, the value of the Greenback recovered somewhat to 68¢. Now it was time to put the nation back together and it would take many years and the effort of all people. The assassination of Lincoln on April 16th made the future prospect of a united country very tenuous. The Greenback plummeted to 62¢.



James Pollock
Mint Director 1861-1866,
1869-1873



Henry Linderman
Mint Director 1867-1869,
1873-1878



Joseph Wharton
Owner of The Gap Nickel Mine,
1863-1891



President Johnson

There was hatred, fear and distrust on both sides and with the elevation of Lincoln's Vice President, Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, the anger grew. The Republican party

had cleaved into two factions - The Radical Republicans, who wanted to rule the South with harshness and sought to quickly bring former slaves into full citizenship. Their opposition was the Moderate Republicans, led by Lincoln, who wanted to bring the Southern populace back into the nation in a more graceful manner. The Radicals tolerated Lincoln, but Johnson, being a Democrat, proved to be their nemesis.

In 1866, Congress attempted to push its reconstruction agenda. They passed the Freedman's Bureau Act, but Johnson vetoed it. Next they passed the Civil Rights Act, but Johnson vetoed it. Then they passed the Freedman's Act again and after Johnson vetoed it, it passed over his veto. It was the mid-term election period and Johnson went on the road to get congressmen more to his point of view elected. His rambling inflammatory rhetoric backfired and Republicans gained more than a 2/3 majority in Congress. Johnson now had few friends in Congress.

In 1867, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act which forbade the President from removing any Federal office holder approved by the Senate without

further approval from the Senate. Johnson could do nothing about it. In 1868, he tested the will of the Senate by attempting to remove Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton and replace him with Ulysses S. Grant. Stanton locked himself in his office until the Senate voted against his removal. Congress voted to impeach the President over this and other things. He was acquitted by one vote in May, just months before the next presidential election, which Grant would win handily. Johnson pardoned all former Confederate combatants before leaving office.

Nickels Enter Circulation

After passage of the 3¢ nickel bill in 1865, Mint Director Pollock was now obliged to accept nickel coinage as a practical alternative to the missing silver coins and as a way of removing the unwanted fractional currency from circulation. He called for the issuance of a five cent nickel coin in his June 30th report. His thinking was to issue nickel 3¢ and 5¢ coins only until as a temporary measure to help get the fractional currency withdrawn. They submitted a bill to authorize a 5¢ nickel in which the alloy would be 25% nickel and 75% copper and twice the weight of the 3¢ coin. The 3¢ nickel was 30 grains and the proposed 5¢ coin would be 60 grains.

As the bill was worked up in the coinage committee, the weight of the coin magically changed to 5 grams, or 77.16 grains. The 60 grain weight was already more than the proportional weight compared to the 3¢ coin, but now it was even heavier! The gram weight was said to be made as the Congress wished it to be expressed in metric terms, but 4 grams (61.72 grains) was even more than Pollock had proposed. Wharton, working in the background, had won again. The bill passed and was signed into law on May 16, 1866. 5¢ nickel would enter circulation solely by replacing fractional currency notes of face values under \$1.00.



Nickel coins: 1865 3¢, 1866 5¢



Aluminum Five Cents by Longacre, 1867

Linderman Restriking Era

In September 1866, James Pollock stepped down as Director of the Mint. William Millward was nominated to fill the position, but after six months, the Senate failed to confirm him. Henry Linderman, who was a clerk at the Mint as late as 1864, was nominated and confirmed as the new Mint Director in April 1867.

Linderman was obviously on the side of Wharton's interests in promoting nickel coinage. In his first months in office he promoted expanding nickel to include a 1¢ nickel of 1 gram and a 10¢ nickel of 10 grams. These failed to pass.

Longacre was now promoting the use of aluminum as a worthy alloy for the 5¢ coin. He struck beautifully designed patterns and sent them to Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch by way of Linderman. Aluminum was just beginning to be refined and the expense of separating it from bauxite was very expensive and as such the price was still more than gold. Linderman included his own detrimental thoughts in his own accompanying letter. Nothing ever came from Longacre's aluminum trial except his beautiful 5¢ pattern and a number of full denomination sets made in the next few years.

While Linderman was opposed to using aluminum in circulating coinage, he was very keen on making patterns of the metal. Complete denomination sets were made in aluminum for friends. Linderman was also keen on restriking coins from earlier years that were requested. The Linderman restriking period lasted from 1867 until 1869 and is the cause of numerous rarities and unusual pattern coins. There is strong evidence that the Class III 1804 dollars were struck at this time as Linderman retained one for his collection. Although Linderman died with nothing of value

in his estate in 1879, this coin was discovered by his estate and brought to auction in 1887.

Any pattern coin struck in aluminum dated prior to 1867 is automatically a Linderman restrike. Any coin die-linked to these pieces is also a Linderman restrike. Other odd coins like the 1868 large cent or 1865 Seated Liberty coins with the IN GOD WE TRUST motto are also obvious fantasy coins struck during Linderman's tenure.

In May 1869, Linderman was appointed to look at the branch mints in the west and James Pollock was reinstated as Director of the Mint. Fantasy coins and restriking stopped once more, but patterns and aluminum sets continued to be struck.

From their initial release throughout the end of the decade, nickel 3¢ and 5¢ coins were issued in large quantities. The fractional notes were still being issued, and it was hoped that their demand would ebb in favor of the coins. This was happening slowly.

Bronze 1¢ and 2¢ coins were becoming redundant in circulation as their legal tender limit was reduced to favor the nickel coins. They could be refused in quantities over 4¢. As such there was limited need for additional 1¢ and 2¢ coins in circulation. Mintages of both coins waned in 1866 through the end of the decade. By the end of the decade the nickel coins were becoming common. Silver coins were still rarely used in circulation as the fractional currency was keeping them hidden. Given the choice of using the 25¢ paper bill or quarter, you would choose the paper bill to spend first.



1804 Dollar (Class III), Ex Linderman Estate, 1887



The Gold Room

The value of the Greenback in relation to gold had become a benchmark that all merchants, banks and investors paid close attention to. In New York, a Gold Room was set up for

trading in gold against the Greenback. It was begun in 1862 as an informal operation, but by October of 1864 it was very important and prices for gold were quoted daily in the newspapers. If a dollar Greenback was worth 40¢ in gold as it was at darkest days of the war, then the price of a gold dollar was \$2.50 in greenbacks. The gold room price was expressed in hundreds, so the price at that time would be \$250. When the Greenback dollar was worth the same as a gold dollar, then the price in the gold room would be \$100.

In 1866 the price of gold ranged from \$125 to \$168. In 1867 it was \$132 to \$146. In 1868 it was \$132 to \$150. In 1869 it swung wildly from \$119 to an amazing \$162. After 1870 to 1878 the price of gold stabilized and traded between \$108 and \$123. When the dollar was exchanged for gold 1-to-1, which was called *Specie Resumption*, the price closed in on \$100

close to the date of specie resumption on the first day of 1879.

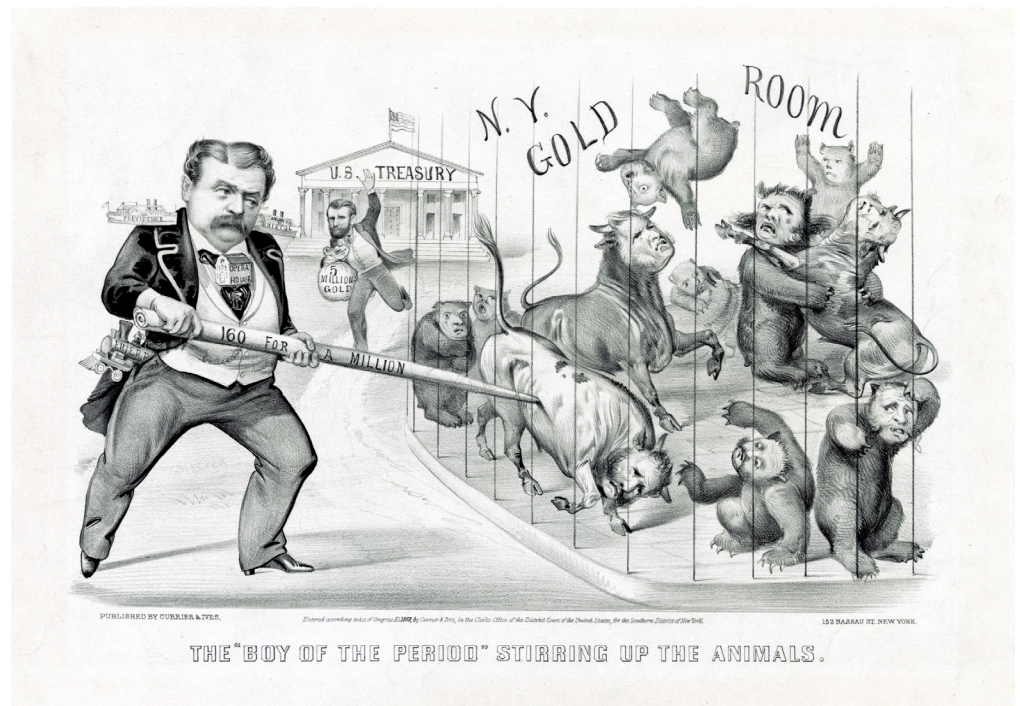
The wide swings of 1869 were due to the gold corner known as Black Friday, September 24, 1869. The corner was instituted by Jay Gould in concert with Jim Fisk and Abel Corbin. Corbin was the brother-in-law of President Grant. By buying shares of gold clandestinely and then using as many as 250 brokers in the Gold Room, Gould and Fisk were able to hold three times the available supply of the gold in the country. The Government was the only problem as they were selling gold on a weekly basis to stabilize the market.

Corbin was able to convince Grant to hold back gold sales which started a run on gold. The speculation ran up gold on a daily basis. Gould and Fisk controlled \$60 million in gold. When gold went above \$160 it created a national crisis as this meant the greenback was falling in value to 62¢. It was creating a massive inflation.

When Grant discovered the fix, he ordered gold to be sold below market. The fix collapsed and many investors, including Corbin were ruined. Gould was able to get ahead of the crash and quietly sold before the news broke, netting \$11 million in profit. Fisk and Corbin went broke and got the majority of the blame.



Jay Gould, Gold Speculator



Cartoon depicting Jim Fisk working up the gold room. President Grant is running up with a bag of \$5 million in gold.

After the Crash

The aftermath of the run-up and crash caused the stock market to crash 20%. A number of banks failed and numerous brokerages went bankrupt. The monetary policy stiffened and it was now a priority to bring the Greenback back to parity with gold. It would take a decade to accomplish this. The episode brought out an economic rivalry that would dominate politics until the end of the Century. The Gold Bugs saw a return to specie resumption as a necessary way to bring economic stability and prosperity. Their rival, the Greenbacks (later called Silverites), saw the flexible printing of Greenbacks as a way to expand the money supply. Farmers were in favor of this as they needed access to loans to maximize their businesses.

Fractional currency was still issued in a fourth issue (1869) and a fifth issue (1874). They would be printed until 1876. There was still a need for them in 1874, but silver coins began to be produced in larger numbers and were now used more and more in regular commerce. As this happened, older coins would come out of hiding. Within a few years the return of the silver coins turned into a flood of coins. By 1878, there were more than enough silver coins in circulation and mintages for half dollars and quarter dollars dropped considerably.

A Minor Coin Problem

The 1¢ and 2¢ bronze coins were beginning to accumulate in banks due to their low legal tender limit set in 1865 to promote use of the 3¢ and 5¢ nickels. The banks had no mechanism to move them out of their vaults back into circulation. Congress stepped in and created the Mint Act of March 3, 1871, which allowed the Mint to accept bronze and nickel coins from the banks. The Mint in turn would melt the

coins and use the metal for additional coins as needed. This has the effect of making lower mintage coins of the era much rarer. It was not always the oldest coins that were redeemed and melted. If, for example, 1869-dated coins were shipped to a bank that later decided they were not being needed, these would be sent back to the Mint and melted in 1871.



The Mint Act of February 12, 1873

Since 1869, Dr. Henry Linderman had been traveling to the western states to oversee the construction of the new Mint building in San Francisco and the new Mint in Carson City. The new Transcontinental railroad allowed this trip to be made in relative comfort and ease. He then traveled to Europe and reported on the Mints in London, Paris and Berlin.

In 1869, newly installed Treasury Secretary, George Boutwell, in his first Annual Report, recommended putting all the Mints and Assay offices under a single entity based in Washington. The Directors of the Mints would report to the newly created Office of Superintendent there. He also called for a general rewriting of the coinage laws codified in one sweeping law. The Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, John Jay Knox was put in charge of gathering opinions. He sought input from Linderman, James Snowden, Franklin Peale, Robert Patterson and others.

In April 1870, a bill was submitted to Congress to reorganize the Mint. The first shot of the Gold Bugs was evident at the elimination of the silver dollar as one of the recommendations. The elimination of this

Year	Nickel Cent Redeemed	Bronze Cent Redeemed
1871	8,569,848	7,272,091
1872	5,751,073	5,635,999
1873	2,641,157	2,661,362

Nickel and Bronze Cents returned to the Mint 1871 - 1873



coin was reasoned to be efficient as it was merely a place-holder denomination that was never seen in circulation.

Discussion in the Senate turned to making the coinage system comply with the Paris International Monetary

Conference in 1867, which called for a gold standard among counties in the Union. It also called for coins of equal fineness and weight between countries. While being proponents of this conference, Boutwell and Linderman thought codifying it would tank their bill.

Such a large and cumbersome bill took three years to get through Congress. Never once was the elimination of the silver dollar questioned. Along with its elimination was the bronze 2¢, silver 3¢ and silver half dime. The silver in the half dollar, quarter and dime were raised to a metric standard. A new, heavier 420-grain trade dollar was authorized and it was specifically not for use in the United States. It would be used to compete with the Mexican dollar, British

Hong Kong dollar and the Japanese 1 yen in trade with China. A mistake in the bill gave the coin legal tender status of \$5.

The Mint Bill was signed into law by President Grant on February 12, 1873, the same day that the electoral votes of the election of 1872 would be counted and certified by Vice President Schuyler Colfax. The bill had its numerous debates and revisions and no one thought anything about the bill being anything but an advancement of the United States monetary system. It hardly made the news of the day, being overshadowed by the brewing *Credit Moblier* scandal which involved kickbacks to Congressmen from the Union Pacific railroad during the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad. However, within the next few years it would become known as the *Crime of '73*.

Later in the year, the financial firm of Jay Cooke and Company suddenly closed its doors and declared bankruptcy. This set off panic in the markets and thousands of businesses, which had been accustomed to easy post-war credit, failed. The New York stock exchange closed for 10 days - longer than after the September 11, 2001 attacks. A deep depression set in for the next five years. It was known as the *Great Depression*, until an even worse one took that moniker in 1929.

The real reason for the crash was railroad speculation, tightening credit and a financial crisis in Europe. However, in the mid-term elections of 1874 the Republicans lost the majority in Congress for the first time since the Civil War partly because of the economic depression. The Democratic Party, which now dominated Southern politics, was in a resurgence. The Silverites formed the Greenback Party and focused on the discontinuance of the silver dollar as the culprit for the depression. Their influence would grow in the coming years. A war between gold and silver was growing.



***Discontinued coins in 1873:
Bronze Two Cent, Three Cent Silver,
Half Dime, Silver Dollar***



***Authorized Coins in 1873:
Trade Dollar***



The populist message was that the *Crime of '73* had taken away the expandable money supply used to finance the Civil War. It was now needed to bring back the economy. The push towards a gold standard brought about

The Specie Resumption Act, passed in the lame-duck session of the Republican Congress before it lost its power. Under this act, the Greenback would become convertible to a gold dollar on January 1, 1879.

With the Democrats now in charge of Congress, Grant's final two years in office were ineffectual and now, under House scrutiny, numerous scandals were investigated. In his final address to Congress, Grant apologized saying: "Failures have been errors of judgement, not of intent."

At the Mint, it was seen to be wasteful to be melting the redeemed bronze cents that were pouring in. Earlier, we talked about the enactment of *The Mint Act of 1871* which was adopted to deal with this problem. Now, The depression had caused more coins to come out of hidden hoards and the cents tended to end up at the banks and were quickly sent off to the Mint. Now, in 1874, the older coins were simply reissued alongside the newly minted cents. The rarity of the 1877 cent and non-issuance of 3¢ and 5¢ nickels in 1877 and 1878 is attributed solely to this reissuance by the Mint. Nearly 10 million cents were issued in 1877, but hardly any were new coins dated 1877.

Discoveries of silver in Nevada and Arizona had pushed enormous quantities of silver onto the market. Germany and other European countries were

dumping silver to buy gold to back their currencies. The price of silver suffered. The Trade dollar was now a freak coin in circulation. It had a legal tender limit which apparently made it legal to circulate as a dollar, but as silver

dropped it was in reality worth as little as 75¢. To fix this, Congress removed its legal tender status in 1876. Any additional coins would be struck for foreign trade only.

With silver dropping in value, redemption of the Fractional Currency was now a worthwhile practice. With that redemption, silver coins were once again seen in circulation although the depression persisted.

A special Congressional commission was set up to examine claims that the Mint Act of 1873 was actually a crime. It said that a return to bimetallism was desirable if only because the authorization to abandon silver was buried in the Mint Act and passed without debate. Imagine that! A Bill that was debated for three years had no debate on the discontinuance of the silver dollar? The report was issued amidst the election turmoil in March of 1877.

The election of 1876 would be the closest in history until the 2000 Bush/Gore election. The Republican candidate Rutherford Hayes got 48% of the vote, while the Democratic candidate, Samuel Tilden got 51%. A third party candidate took 1%. The Republicans challenged the vote in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. These were the only states still under Federal military occupation where Republicans could influence the outcome.



Year	Nickel Cents Redeemed	Bronze Cents Redeemed	Bronze Cents Reissued
1874	3,015,870	4,051,908	372,500
1875	2,204,701	3,937,872	3,926,000
1876	3,106,895	5,932,723	5,599,500
1877	2,870,433	9,908,148	9,821,500

Nickel and Bronze Cents returned to the Mint 1874 - 1877



A special election commission was formed to decide the outcome of the election. Five Republican members of Congress, five Democratic members of Congress and 5 Supreme Court Justices - two Democratic leaning and three Republican

leaning. After the committee heard story after story of voting intimidation and destroyed ballots, they voted along party lines with the single Republican Justice being the deciding vote. The disputed electoral votes were given to Hayes. The electoral count was Hays - 185 and Tilden - 184. The results were announced a day before Inauguration day. Hayes was sworn in at the White House in a secret ceremony under very tight security on March 4, 1877.

Part of the dealings that happened in the back room to sway the Democrats to accept this outcome was offers to promote internal improvement in the South, build a southern transcontinental railroad and remove all federal troops from the South. This was called the *Compromise of 1877*. It effectively ended the Reconstruction era.

The depression lasted until 1879. The coinage of cents steadily rose after 1878 as the economy recovered. The Silverites won a victory with the Bland-Allison Act that created the Morgan dollar in 1878. The silver purchased for these coins was supposed to boost the silver price. It would become the symbol of the war between the Gold Bugs and Silverites, which would continue for 25 years.

The Reconstruction Era: 1866 to 1877 is a fascinating era in U.S. monetary and political history. Collecting the coins and currency of the era takes patience and perseverance. Many of the issues

are quite scarce, as are most all the Indian cents of the era. They were issued in smaller quantities than earlier and later years. They were heavily melted and most survivors are well worn.

The 3¢ and 5¢ nickels are mostly avail-

able in low grade, but these were also melted in large numbers. The 3¢ mintages after 1870 were very low as fewer Fractional Currency notes were redeemed. The remaining pieces in circulation were removed and melted. The series ended in 1889. The Shield Nickel was also minted in lower quantities after 1870. Most were melted after the issuance of the Liberty nickel in 1883. The Liberty nickel's diameter is slightly larger than the Shield nickel and they had to be removed from circulation. This was the beginning of 5¢ entertainment machines and the smaller size caused problems.

The silver coins were mostly struck in small quantities and many years are very scarce. Larger mintages in 1875 to 1879 make these dates more available. After that, with the price of silver dropping, there were enough silver coins in circulation throughout the 1880's that more were not needed.

An attempt as made in 1875 to issue a 20¢ coin. It seems to me that 1867 or 1868 might have been a better year to introduce a new denomination to replace the quarter dollar with a fifth dollar as there were very few quarters in circulation those years. It also may have had a better chance of succeeding if there were 20¢ Fractional Currency notes printed that needed to be redeemed. The denomination failed as it was in competition with the quarter dollar and looked fairly similar.



Morgan Dollar 1878



Twenty Cents 1875 - 1878

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October 2022 ...

The Early Paper Money of America

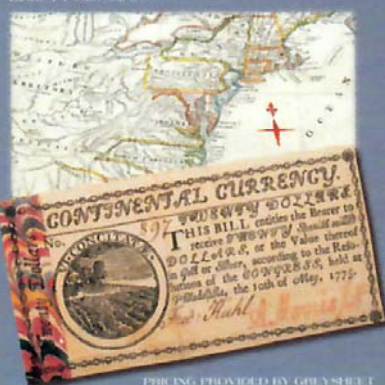
2023 (6th) Edition

by Eric P. Newman

UPDATED PRICING BY PATRICK IAN PEREZ

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ERIC P. NEWMAN



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This 2023 edition of *The Early Paper Money of America* gives historical context with current collector pricing for paper money issues starting with Massachusetts' first in 1690 and expanding to the north to Georgia in the south.

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the Revolutionary War. The post-revolution era is covered with images of script notes and other local issues. A full listing of issues is accompanied by 1,200 spectacular photographs and completely revised pricing data.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Eric P. Newman (1914-2017) was an American numismatist and collector who specialized in colonial currencies. He was awarded the prestigious title of the American Numismatic Society, the American Numismatic Association, and the Royal Numismatic Society. Newman created numerous publications for several collector coin series and did the same for early colonial currency with the 1987 first edition of *Early Paper Money of America*. Newman's legacy continues to benefit today's collectors through the Newman Numismatic Portal (www.newmanportal.org).

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ANA AUCTION REPORT

Doug Nyholm

The recent ANA convention held in August is history and I wanted to report some of the highlights which occurred at the auctions held by Stacks-Bowers and Heritage.

Stack/Bowers held several significant auction sessions which included several major collections. The Daryl J. Haynor collection called “The Virginian Collection” of Dahlonega gold was featured with its own catalog. Daryl Haynor recently authored a book about Classic Gold Coins 1834-1839 and this collection contained a complete collection of Dahlonega classic gold coinage. This was probably the finest set of Classic gold coinage from this rare southern mint to cross the auction block in decades if not forever.

This was not the only session Stacks/Bowers offered, the other collection was called the Georgia Gold Rush collection which consisted of Dahlonega gold from 1838-1861. This collection not only included Classic gold coins but also coins of the Liberty design as well as \$3 coinage. The collection contained an amazing four 1854-D Three dollar coins with one graded MS-62 sold for \$528,000. Additionally 1861-D Gold Dollar struck under the control of the Confederacy graded MS-63 sold for \$336,000. These two collections were simply amazing.



Still one additional collection of gold coins from all eras was the Fairmont Collection which was filled with over 550 lots from 1834 to 1932.



Not to be outdone their “Rarities Night” session was highlighted with the sale of the 1825/4/1 Proof Half Eagle with sold in excess of \$4 million dollars. This coin is the finest of only three known and was owned by Parmelee, Elisaberg, and King Farouk. It was graded PCGS Proof-67 Cameo with a CAC sticker. A simply amazing coin.

I have also been following 1776 Continental Dollars closely since the series of articles by David McCarthy debunking their U.S. origin to simply a token struck in Germany many years after their 1776 Date. There were a total of five in the auction ranging in grade from MS-65 to VG-8. The MS-65 Example sold for \$210K but the VG-8 brought only \$16.8K and a VF30 example sold for \$28.8K. Still hefty amounts for essentially a European token. As with all “Rarities Night” auctions there are too many delicacies to mention individually but one other gem was a 1792 Disme in copper graded MS-62 which sold for \$900,000 and a unique proof striking of a 1829 Bust Half Dollar.



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issues from 1840-49 with both original striking and re-strikes. One of the highlights were several 1796 rarities.

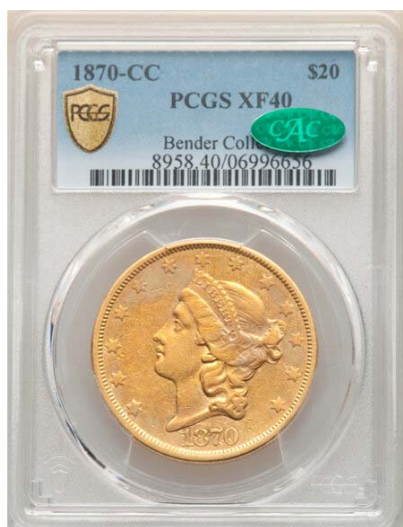
The “No Pole” variety was graded MS-63 Brown and sold for \$552,000 while the “With Pole” variety achieved the amazing grade of MS-64+ Red and Brown but did not meet reserve. A 1793 Half Cent in MS-66 topped the \$1 mark at \$1,005,000.



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Another session consisted of the Bob R Simpson collection part IX. This session contained the 1927-D Saint Gaudens Double Eagle which topped all Heritage lots at \$4.44 million. Many other rarities also sold in this session. One more significant session was the Bender Family Collection part 1. This collection contained many Carson City rarities including a 1876-CC Twenty Cent coin garnered \$870,000 and the elusive 1870-CC Double Eagle at \$456k.

Finally, the Heritage Platinum Session, their equivalent to Stacks Rarities Night, contained many more outstanding rarities.

Just to view the many fantastic coins displayed in both Stacks and Heritage’s catalogues is an amazing journey to view many coins one can never own and is the collections of the very rich.



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These two coin are a favorite of mine. The pattern Standing Quarter J-1988 is a Proof graded PF-50. Yes there does exist several proof Standing Quarters, all patterns. The other is also a proof 1916 pattern Walking Liberty half J 1992 which was graded PF-64. Both are examples of Proof coinage during the time that proofs were being discontinued. Just super interesting that they survived.



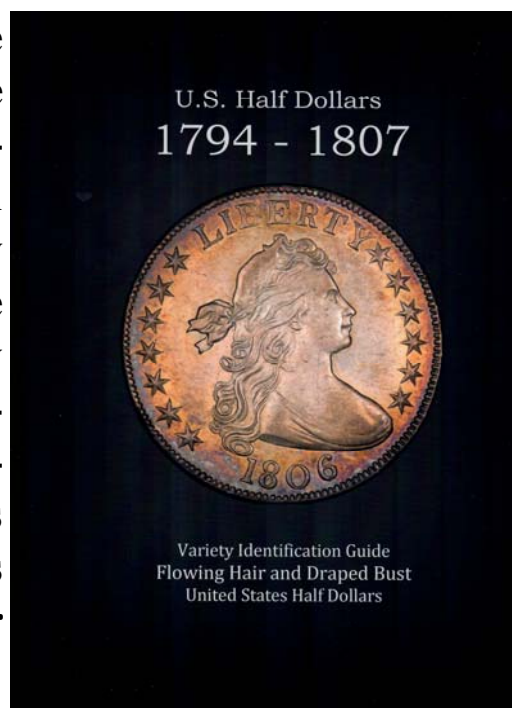
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BOOK REVIEW

U.S. Half Dollars 1794-1808

Robert Powers

This new book is a variety identification guide for early half dollars from 1794-1807. The book is authored by Robert Powers, whose name is only found in tiny print on the copyright page. I understand that this is his 4th book on the subject of identification of early coins, the other three cover Early and Middle date Large Cents, Half Cents, and now early Overton Half Dollars. I found the book announcement in the E-Sylum newsletter and ordered my copy from David Kahn Rare Coins located in Maryland. The cost of the book was \$95 plus \$5 shipping and it was easy to order with very quick shipping.



Now to describe the book, it is in full color and in 8 1/2 by 11 format and softcover. It contains 106 pages but there are no page numbers so I counted them manually. There are oversize full color pictures of all the Overton varieties with standard descriptions which can be found in several other books such as "Early Half Dollars" by Steve Tompkins or Donald Parsley's "US Half Dollars Die Varieties." The pictures are noted as being courtesy of PCGS or Heritage. There are no close up photos of specific areas of the coins which could have been helpful. The book contains no commentary about collecting other than the basic die descriptions. Unfortunately, at least in my opinion, the information contained within is easily available elsewhere either free or for less cost. I cannot recommend this book either for experts or novices.

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Tony Bonaro Shawn Harrison

Dave Andrras (Honorary Member)

UNS 2022 SCHEDULE



JANUARY Speaker-Kelly Finnegan / Security	FEBRUARY Members 'Show and Tell' Stories/Special coins/Experiences	MARCH Club Auction Members allowed 5 lots to auction	APRIL Speaker Brent Ashworth
MAY UNS Birthday Medal Voting	JUNE Youth Night Board Meeting	JULY UNS Picnic	AUGUST Auction
SEPTEMBER Speaker Doug Nyholm Silver Eagles	OCTOBER Coin Show Display Speaker / David Larson or Kelly Finnegan	NOVEMBER Elections / Bourse Board Meeting 6:30	DECEMBER Holiday/Christmas Dinner





The Money Quiz

THIS AND THAT

1. How many stars are in the field around the eagle on the 1836 Gobrecht Dollar?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A) 13 | B) 26 |
| C) 35 | D) 46 |

2. Which mint did not strike \$3 gold coins?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A) Dahlonega | B) San Francisco |
| C) New Orleans | D) Charlotte |

3. Which dates were used on early Massachusetts silver coinage?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) None | B) 1652 |
| C) 1662 | D) 1682 |

4. What coin was the first colonial copper coin?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) Nova Constellatio Coppers | B) Higley Coppers |
| C) Vermont Immune Columbia | D) Massachusetts Half Cents |

5. What year was the first commemorative coin struck in the U.S?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1848 | B) 1876 |
| C) 1891 | D) 1892 |

6. What is the lowest mintage circulating coin struck in the U.S?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A) 1804 Quarter Dollar | B) 1875 \$10 Gold |
| C) 1885 Trade Dollar | D) 1882 Double Eagle |

Our election will be held next month and in preparation posted here are the duties for our elected officers. Please take time to review and give serious thought to whom you would like to nominate and see lead our club for the next two years. Also, if your personally interested in serving please make it known as we would very much appreciate your service. Special thanks to Robie Cagle for putting this information together.

ELECTION INFORMATION

Our Bi-Annual Elections will take place in November, so it is important that everyone reacquaint themselves with the Bi-laws concerning the election. Below is that information along with the duties for elected officers from our Bi-laws. We all should have a copy of the Bi-laws which has been sent to everyone but if for any reason you need a replacement copy please contact Doug Nyholm who can send you a copy. You are able to send nominations to either Doug Nyholm, or Robie Cagle in advance of our Election Day next month. You may also nominate during the election meeting. We need members who are willing to step up, to go the extra mile, to be willing to help support the Society and help us grow, so please consider either running or nominating someone.

President (Elected)

- Shall have general supervision over all the affairs of the society
- To preside at meetings of the Society
- To call meetings of the Board of Directors and preside thereat
- To appoint all committees that may be necessary, and to remove them at will
- To fill by temporary appointment any vacancy in any elective office until a successor is elected by the Board of Directors
- To countersign all proper warrants drawn by the Secretary on the Treasurer. He may delegate the Vice President to perform all or a designated portion of this function
- To require the Secretary, Treasurer, and Curator to render regular monthly reports

Vice President (Elected)

- Assist the President in the fulfillment of his/her duties
- To act in the place of the President, in case of his absence or disability
- To succeed to the position of President, in case of his death or resignation
- To supervise all educational programs of the Society, and report thereon to the President

Secretary (Elected)

- To keep a true record of the transactions of the Society and preserve all documents pertaining to his/her office
- To act as Secretary of the Board of Directors, and to keep a true record of the transactions of its proceedings and send a copy thereof to each of its members. To prepare and sign all proper Checks/disbursements on the Treasurer, and forward them to the President or to the Vice President, when so directed by the President
- To receive all applications for membership; if properly prepared and accompanied by the required advance dues, to publish notice of such in the official Newsletter; forward objections to the President; publish information as to new members so admitted as well as changes in membership, resignations and deaths; and make monthly revisions of the mailing list and email list of the official Newsletter
- To attend to all matters relating to subscriptions to the official Newsletter by non-members and the sale of single copies thereof, which price shall be set by the Board of Directors should they deem it appropriate to do so
- To perform such duties in connection with the nomination and election of officers as may be required by these Bylaw's
- To prepare and publish a directory of members at least once every three years.

Treasurer (Elected)

- To receive all money of the Society collected from any source
- To pay out money only on warrants drawn and signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President or Vice president
- To invest and reinvest the funds of the Society in accordance with instructions from the Board of Directors
- To prepare an accounting of all funds received and a full and final report of all matters pertaining to his office at the end of the fiscal year, and render the same accompanied by the proper vouchers, to the Society through its President
- To receive all funds paid to the Society, including those which are collected by the Advertising Manager/Mintmaster Editor or any Associate Editor.
- To, at least once a month; prepare a monthly financial report and submit a copy thereof to the Board of Directors
- To prepare an accounting of all funds received and a full and final report of all matters pertaining to his/her office at the end of the fiscal year and render the same to the Society through its President
- To ensure that the requisite fees as a non-profit society be paid yearly with the appropriate state agency

Curator (Elected)

- Procurement of items for the Buy of the Month and monthly prizes for the drawing
- Procurement of prizes for our Christmas Party
- Responsible for placing any additional numismatic assets acquired by the club, either through purchase or donation, to the appropriate custodian for safekeeping

Board of Directors (Elected or Appointed)

Shall consist of the following -

President, Out-going President, Vice President, Treasurer, Curator, Medals Chair, Editor of the Mintmaster, Secretary, and no more than six elected members at large (Board Members)

- The Board of Directors shall have the power to act on the affairs and business of the Society, including but not limited to
- Appointment of members to fill vacancies in any elective office, except that of President. Should the President step down or no longer be able to fulfill their responsibilities, the Vice President shall become the President
- Decide on the time and place for holding conventions
- Prescribe the form of membership applications and official ballots
- Rule on the admission of applicants against whom objections are made. This includes applications where there is admission of a felony conviction on the application. In such case a letter may be submitted to the board by the applicant providing details concerning that conviction. This does not necessarily preclude inclusion in the club rather, explanation of said conviction, time since such action and type of felony involved. Anyone convicted of serious offenses such as murder, rape or child molestation shall not be admitted though other felonies may be overlooked and the application for that potential member accepted by vote of the Board of Directors. A line on the membership application shall ask this question for the protection of the body
- Rule on disposition of formal charges brought against a member
- Fix subscription rates of the official newsletter and charges for other official publications. The Board shall have the sole right to determine the manner and form of the newsletter and how it shall be distributed to the membership. Currently that is distribution via email, members desiring paper copies be mailed them are subject to a fee appropriate to the yearly costs of doing so over and above their yearly membership dues
- Fix advertising rates for space in the official magazine and rules and regulations in connection therewith
- Appoint an Editor of the official newsletter, The MintMaster, Assistant Editors, a Curator and Assistant curators if needed as well as an advertising Manager. If deemed advisable, more than one position may be held by the same person
- Prescribe which elected and appointed officers should be bonded and fix the amounts thereof.
- Fix the dues of Regular Members, Junior Members and Life Members
- Remove from office any elected or appointed officer who does not or cannot meet the requirements of their office.
- Prescribe the time and manner of publication and distribution of a directory of members. Such publication shall be available to all members and may only be used in conjunction with official business. This information may not be used to send or distribute information contrary to the information provided by the Society or its official publications, or as a means of bypassing proper procedure in cases where a disagreement, or dispute either with the Society, or a specific Member may exist. Doing so may be met with immediate dismissal from the Society
- Appoint an Assistant to the Secretary, Historian and Custodian of Archives, Bourse Chair should there be a need for, or a desire for such positions
- A Quorum for the transaction of business meetings of the Board of Directors shall consist of a minimum of seven members
- An affirmative vote of five members of the Board of Directors shall be required to amend the Bylaws of the Society
- Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order
- The Board of Directors has the authority to set policy for the Society
- The President, or four members of the Board of Directors, may call a Special Meeting of the Board at times and places determined by them. A Quorum (seven Board Members/officers) must be present at all Special Meetings and an affirmative vote of five or more members shall be required for passage of any matter
- It shall be respected that all elected, Officers, Special Officers & Board members will maintain confidentiality of those matters discussed in meetings which, by their nature, shall and should remain confidential. Disclosure of matters discussed or acted upon by the Board of Directors, where the nature is confidential, shall be subject to disciplinary action by the Board of Directors
- At the discretion of the Board of Directors an outgoing President of the Society may be granted Life Membership as a thank you for their dedicated service
- These are the electable positions which will be coming up in November so you may want to start reviewing this, or the actual Bi-laws, and determine whom you would like to nominate for a position, or if you would like to run for a position. You are not able to nominate yourself however, you may ask another member if they would like to nominate you for a position. You may want to think seriously about accepting a nomination. You do not have to accept a nomination, then again it may be something you may want to do



UNS, OCC, and NUTS
UTAH COIN SHOWS
EXHIBITION RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Exhibits must be entered in one of the following categories:
 1. Tokens and Medals 4. Junior
 2. U.S. and/or Foreign coins 5. Hand-held collectibles (spoons, bottles, etc.)
 3. Currency and Stock Certificates
2. The point system used in the judging of the exhibits are as follows:
 - 35 pts.....Information measured in terms of educational value to the viewer.
 - 30 pts.....Arrangement and originality, manner of presentation.
 - 15 pts.....Completeness, range, scope, and variety of coverage shown by the exhibit as it relates to the exhibit title or theme.
 - 10 pts.....Condition, quality of exhibit material compared to the highest known quality of like material.
 - 10 pts..... Rarity. (considering condition of exhibit material)
3. Awards will be given by the Exhibit Chairman to 1st and 2nd places in each category, People's Choice, and Best of Show. All other exhibitors will receive a participation award.
4. Exhibitors must be a member of one of the Utah Coin Clubs. Exhibitors may have only one (1) exhibit per exhibitor. Entries will be accepted on a first-come, first-reserve basis according to these rules until all available space is allocated. Applications will be accepted until ONE (1) Hour before the show begins.
5. Exhibits must be set up by 10:00 A.M. on the first day of the show (OCTOBER 8, 2021).
Take down and Clean-up may begin at the earliest TWO (2) HOURS before the show ends and must be complete at the latest by the time the show ends. The show will end OCTOBER 9, 2021 at 7:00 P.M.

(Please Print)

APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT

I, _____, am a member of
_____ (Utah Coin Club) and I wish to exhibit in the
SALT LAKE CITY COIN AND TOKEN SHOW. I agree to follow the above mentioned
rules and regulations. I understand that the National Utah Token Society, its members, and its
officers are NOT liable for any loss or damage to my exhibit.

Category Entered: (check one) #1____ #2____ #3____ #4____ #5____

Size of exhibit or other special requirements: _____
_____.

Check one: I need a case: ____ # of cases needed. (Size: 22"X 34") I do not need any cases: ____

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

The death of Queen Elizabeth II was global news for many reasons. The longest ruling Monarch was known to everyone in the world if for nothing else than her familiar image on billions of coins and currency circulating throughout many countries covering the globe. Most of us today never saw anyone else on a circulating coin from the British Commonwealth other than Queen Elizabeth II. Soon that will change and usher in a new adventure of collecting with King Charles III on coinage and also enhance the category of collecting the old coins with Queen Elizabeth II on them. I also expect that many books will be forthcoming not only about the Queen but those dedicated to collecting coins with her effigy. The prolific use of her image since 1952 literally covers many billions of coins and to attempt to achieve a complete collection of circulating coinage let alone any commemorative or special striking's would be an almost virtually impossibility.

When Queen Victoria aged during her rule in the 19th century her image was updated on coinage but in regard to Queen Elizabeth's long rule her image was updated no fewer than five



times to represent her appearance as it changed throughout the decades. I look forward to the numismatic nature of collecting and literature regarding the reign of Queen Elizabeth II.

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm



#

OCTOBER PRIZES

#####Darin Lee / Curator#

#



#

On-Time Prize - 2010 25c PDSS set Hot Springs
Member Prize - BU Franklin Half Dollar
Youth Prize - 1986 Commemorative Half Proof & US Native American Set

Drawing prizes

- 1) 2012 25c PDSS Set El Yunque
- 2) Walker Half Dollar
- 3) 1889-P Morgan Dollar AU58
- 4) 1886-O Morgan Dollar VF
- 5) 1935A \$1 PMG 64EPQ
- 6) 1953B \$5
- 7) Canada \$1 Devil Hair Bank note
- 8) 1950-S 25C MS64+
- 9) 1962 Franklin Half Dollar PF64
- 10) 1982 Uncirculated Set
- 11) 2022 Silver Eagle

“Buy of the Month”

Sequential Uncirculated \$1 and \$2 Bank Notes

There are several sets of crisp, uncirculated sequential bank notes available, meaning that the banknotes are in consecutive serial number order which increases their value.

There are 3 different sets of 1963 US \$2 Notes (red seal) and 4 different sets of 1935 and 1957 \$1 Silver Certificates (blue seal). Buyers may purchase in quantities from one to up to 10, but you may not leave only one remaining note in a set (so others may have the ability to buy sequential sets too). The notes are \$12 each (per note, NOT per set).



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Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.



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801-580-9534



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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the “Utah Numismatic Society”

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants: _____

Address: _____

E-Mail: _____

Phone Number: _____

Signature: _____

ANNUAL DUES

\$30 Family

\$20 Adult

\$5 Junior / Under 18

*By signing this application I
acknowledge that I have never
been convicted of a felony.*

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

Quiz Answers

1. B
2. D
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled “The Mint Master” contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the ‘Counterfeit Corner,’ ‘Book Reviews,’ ‘Young Numismatists,’ as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual “Youth Night” and “Summer Picnic.”

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.